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**C. E. FARVIN**, General Newspaper Agent, Southeast corner of Columbia and Main Streets, Cincinnati, Ohio, is the authorized Agent for this paper, and is duly empowered to take advertisements and subscriptions at the rates required by us.

## Democratic State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,  
**JOSEPH A. WRIGHT**, of Parke County.  
FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,  
**ASHBEL P. WILLARD**, of Floyd County.  
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,  
**NEHEMIAH HAYDEN**, of Rush County.  
FOR AUDITOR OF STATE,  
**JOHN P. DUNN**, of Perry County.  
FOR TREASURER OF STATE,  
**ELIJAH NEWLAND**, of Washington County.  
FOR JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT,  
**WILLIAM Z. STUART**, of Cass County,  
**ANDREW DAVIDSON**, of Decatur County,  
**SAMUEL E. PERKINS**, of Marion County,  
**ADDISON L. ROACHE**, of Parke County.  
FOR REPORTER OF THE SUPREME COURT,  
**HORACE E. CARTER**, of Montgomery County.  
FOR CLERK OF THE SUPREME COURT,  
**WILLIAM B. BEACH**, of Boone County.  
FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,  
**WM. C. LARABEE**, of Putnam County.

## Democratic Electoral Ticket.

STATE AT LARGE,  
**JOHN PETTIT**, of Tippecanoe County.  
**JAMES H. LANE**, of Dearborn County.  
DISTRICT ELECTORS,  
First—**BENI R. EDMONSTON**, of Dubois County.  
Second—**JAMES S. ATSON**, of Clark County.  
Third—**JOHN A. HENDRICKS**, of Jefferson County.  
Fourth—**ELEAZER DUMONT**, of Dearborn County.  
Fifth—**WILLIAM GROSE**, of Henry County.  
Sixth—**WILLIAM L. BROWN**, of Marion County.  
Seventh—**OLIVER P. DAVIS**, of Vermillion County.  
Eighth—**LORENZO C. DOUGHERTY**, of Boone County.  
Ninth—**NORMAN EDDY**, of St. Joseph County.  
Tenth—**REUBEN J. DAWSON**, of DeKalb County.  
Eleventh—**JAMES F. McDOWELL**, of Grant County.

## Another Fire in the Rear.

When Gen. Scott desired to obtain the nomination for the Presidency in 1850, he wrote a letter fully endorsing all the doctrines of the Native American party. This was published about a year ago which caused considerable flustering in the Whig camp and thereupon the valiant General to make good his retreat wrote to W. C. Robinson an Irishman connected with the Tribune office in New York the following letter which appears in the late edition of Scott's life.

WASHINGTON, May 29, 1848.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your kind letter of the 8th inst., I take pleasure in saying that, grateful for the too partial estimate you place on my public services, you do me no more than justice in assuming that I entertain "kind and liberal views towards our naturalized citizens." Certainly it would be impossible for me to recommend or support any measure intended to exclude them from a just and full participation in all civil and political rights now secured to them by our Republican laws and institutions.

It is true, that in a season of unusual excitement, years ago, when both parties complained of fraudulent practices in the naturalization of foreigners, and when there seemed to be danger that native and adopted citizens would be permanently arrayed against each other in hostile factions, I was inclined to concur in the opinion, then avowed by leading statesmen, that some modification of the naturalization laws might be necessary in order to prevent abuses, allay strife, and restore harmony between the different classes of our people. But later experience and reflection have entirely removed this impression, and dissipated my apprehensions.

In my recent campaign in Mexico, a very large proportion of the men under my command were your countrymen—Irish, Germans, &c.—I witnessed with admiration their zeal, fidelity and valor in maintaining our flag in the face of every danger, vying with each other and our native-born soldiers in the same ranks, in patriotism, constancy, and heroic daring. I was happy to call them brothers in the field, as I shall always be to salute them as countrymen at home.

I remain, dear Sir, with great esteem,  
Yours truly,  
Wm. E. ROBINSON, Esq.

In this letter he confesses the error of his ways and promises to sin no more. Thereupon the Philadelphia Sun the organ of the Native American party which carried 20,000 votes from that party to Gen. Taylor and secured his election, makes the following significant proclamation.

It is to the great Whig party that we now address ourselves, inviting their attention to the prospects before them. If they desire the votes of twenty thousand Native Americans, let them promptly resume the direction of their own affairs before it is too late. We will know the sentiments and opinions of the Native American party on this subject; and we know that without their votes, the Whig candidate for the Presidency can never succeed in Pennsylvania. General Scott can never obtain the support of the Native American party.

This it is said has determined the Old General to write no more letters, on any subject. He is now regarded as against the compromise, for which the South is pouring a terrible fire into his rear. If he changes front the batteries of Seward and the Woollys will open on him. Bad fix.

The quarrel between the friends of Cass and Buchanan, in Pennsylvania, we regret to observe, continues with unabated malignity. In the county of Clinton the delegates are divided; on which the Pennsylvania remarks:

"What a humiliating spectacle! Here is a district, strongly democratic, and strongly in favor of Buchanan, without a voice in the State Convention."

We think it a much more humiliating spectacle to see Democrats divided, not as to principle but on men, and to carry that hostility so far as to defeat either if nominated. Pennsylvania is thoroughly Democratic, but this unfortunate and unnecessary controversy has been carried to such an extent, that neither Cass nor Buchanan could carry the State if nominated, whilst it would be certain for Lane, Butler, Marcy, or Douglas. This very quarrel, in our estimation, will defeat both Cass and Buchanan in the National Convention, and secure the nomination of some new man on whom all the parties can unite.

## Election of Speaker.

The House of Representatives, yesterday morning, with great unanimity, elected Hon. William H. English, of Scott county, Speaker, in place of Hon. J. W. Davis, resigned. The election of Mr. English will be gratifying news to his numerous friends all over the State. He will make a most excellent presiding officer, and will, in a great degree, compensate for the loss of Dr. Davis, who is one of the best, if not the very best, presiding officer in the Union.

The following is the resolution of the Democratic State Convention, reported by a committee of which we had the honor to be a member. It contains the views which we have always advocated; if the editor of the *Huntington Observer* is satisfied with this resolution, we certainly are. He may call it a surrender on our part if it will be any consolation to him, and may about triumph over us, and those who have sustained us in our support of the compromise measures. If he will endorse the resolution, he may just as may many hard things of us as suit his fancy. Here it is—say yes or no.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, the common sentiment of the people of Indiana, sustains and enforces, in their general tenor and intention, each and all that series of Acts of Congress, commonly known as the Compromise measures; that it recognizes, in their success, an earnest of security and perpetuity to our glorious Union; and that it regards our present tranquility, after dangerous sectional heart burnings, as the best evidence of the wisdom and prudence of these measures, and the best proof, that they should, under no pretense, be disturbed.

William J. Brown, of the *Indiana State Sentinel*, does not like what we said the other day of the future Governor McCarty, and the future Ex-Governor Wright. We said that McCarty was a farmer in fact, while Wright was only a farmer in his electioneering campaigns. Now Mr. McCarty owns farms, or has owned them, and had them cultivated; therefore we called him a farmer. W. J. Brown owns a printing press, and has a paper published, and is called an editor. Is the analogy true?—*Madison Banner*.

Suppose the analogy is true, it neither makes Nicholas McCarty a Farmer nor William J. Brown a Printer. The man that sets the types and does the work is the Printer; and the man that plows, and sows, and reaps, is the Farmer, and not he who hires it done. As well call the man a hero and a soldier who sits by his fire-side and hires a substitute to do the fighting. Try it again, Brother Cravens: see if you can't make a better case!

Governor Whitcomb.—Why is it that Governor Whitcomb has become to be so heartily despised by his Democratic friends in this State?—*Indiana Journal*.

That the antidote may go with the poison—the truth with the falsehood we copy the following resolution, which was adopted without a dissenting voice by the late Democratic State Convention:

Resolved, That we have undiminished confidence in the undeviating and well-tryed Democracy of our distinguished and able Senators in Congress, James Whitcomb and Jesse D. Bright, and that we fully endorse their Senatorial action.

The Journal is slightly mistaken. It is the Whig party that hate and despise Governor Whitcomb. They have not forgiven him for the terrible brushing he gave them in 1842.

A Washington Correspondent of the New York Tribune has furnished that paper with a "bill of particulars" of the story of Gen. Scott's having been offered the Presidency of Mexico, during his temporary residence in the capital of that country. The substance of the letter-writer's story is this: That after the conquest of the city of Mexico, and while Gen. Scott was under arrest, "a number of the most wealthy and influential Mexicans, who were anxious to preserve their country, from further revolutions, civil commotions, anarchy and confusion, made to Gen. Scott a proposition, the fulfillment thereof on their part to be guaranteed by the British Government, and the proposition was this: He was to accept the command of the Mexican Army, for five years—accept the service of as many of the American soldiers as would enlist under him, and to be paid twelve hundred and fifty thousand dollars, each year, for the five years—being six millions two hundred and fifty thousand dollars."

This "magnificent proposition," the writer goes on to say, was "promptly rejected" by Gen. Scott; and out of this fact, his particular friends and admirers are endeavoring to make a small investment of political capital for the campaign. Because the offer was not an ambition to make a second Benedict Arnold of himself, they seem to think he displayed a degree of "Roman firmness" unprecedented in history, and therefore ought to be made President. We have no idea that the American people will coincide with this opinion, though we are free to admit that the above is one of the best reasons that has yet been urged in favor of his election.—*Dayton Empire*.

## New Orleans Democracy.

The Jackson Association of New Orleans has issued an address to the Democratic party of Louisiana, in behalf of the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, as a candidate for the Presidency, and urging them to select delegates to the Baltimore Convention, favorable to his nomination. The address reviews in a very laudatory strain, Judge Douglas' course as a Representative in Congress for six years, and a Senator for four; declares that he is known in every State and every latitude as a National Democrat and particularly recommends him to the people of Louisiana as "the defender of the immortal hero of Chalmette, who, when the bill for the remission of the fine imposed on Jackson was well nigh failing for an advocate, stood forth and made that memorable argument, which, whilst it placed him in the front rank of Congressional debaters, won for him the far nobler return of the grateful and heartfelt remembrance of the dying Sage of the Hermitage."

The address is signed by Arnold Harris, as President, and Robert Mott, as Secretary—*Macon, Georgia, Telegraph*.

## The Whig Party.

It is worthy of remembrance (says the *Hartford Times*) that this party abandoned their professions as soon as they came in possession of the Government. They gave up at once their opposition to the independent treasury system, which they declared would certainly ruin the country, and were very glad to continue it in full force. They could get along without it. This shows that their assertions in relation to it were based upon a false foundation, and that their professions were hollow-hearted, merely put forth to catch votes.

Even "protection for the sake of protection" is all abandoned. President Fillmore has pronounced against it in his message. The system of Democratic measures adopted and tested, and which were so violently opposed by the Whigs, as infamous and ruinous, have proved to be safe, judicious, just. The Whigs dare not attack them, and though the Constitution makes it the duty of the President to call the attention of Congress to any bad or improper law, he has done nothing more in relation to these measures than to oppose a "high tariff."

These are facts worthy of remembrance.

Brownlow, the great Whig editor of Tennessee, in a late number of his paper, the *Knoxville Whig*, gives fair warning as to what his course will be in the event of Gen. Scott's nomination. He says:

"I am a humble member of the party, and will support, in good faith, either Fillmore or Webster; but I will never support Scott directly or indirectly, though he may receive the endorsement of all the Whig Conventions which may assemble between hell and heaven, and between this and November next. He has personal vanity enough to damn seven successive administrations, and with it very poor civil qualifications, and by no means a high order of talents."

Parson Brownlow, we consider you pledged.

A MERITED REBUKE.—Speaking of the remark that "Great Britain is the breaker of despotism," the *Columbia South Carolina Observer* observes: "This is all very well; but before Great Britain undertakes to claim any extraordinary merit for her devotion to civil and political liberty, let her release her own exiles, driven from their land by her order for a similar offence, but from the penalty of which the foreign refugees she protects had the good fortune to escape. Mercy, like charity, should begin at home."

## Sketches of J. H. Lane.

BY TOM.

COL. JAMES H. LANE.

Having formed the design of writing some sketches of the present Senate, the position, no less than the eminent services, civil and military, which he has rendered his country, suggest to the propriety of placing at the head of the list the name of Col. James H. Lane, our present Lieutenant-Governor. Having achieved a reputation for energy, courage, generosity, and patriotism wide as the Union, and lasting as time itself, by his campaigns in Mexico, his present position, as President of the Senate, adds nothing to his fame, while it is adorned by his ability. His elevation to it was not an ascending step in his progress; for he already merited it by having shown himself equal to any position where the honor of his country was to be defended and maintained.

He is a native of Indiana; and was born at Lawrenceburg on the 22d day of June, 1814, where he has ever since continued to reside. His family, though not wealthy, was, nevertheless, in comfortable circumstances, a position which was maintained by the ability of his father, Hon. Amos Lane, who was an eminent lawyer and eloquent advocate.

The partiality of the people often called the elder Lane to positions of trust and profit, in the discharge of the duties of which he was not less distinguished, by the extent and profundity of his views and the soundness of his judgment, than by the eloquence—at once manly and beautiful, convincing and sublime—with which he placed those views before his auditors, and enforced the decisions of his judgment. His public services were mostly of a legislative character, in which capacity few men were ever better qualified to shine than himself; and it may be said that he adorned every station to which his countrymen called him, by a faithful discharge of its duties, as well as by the splendor of his genius and ability. He was a democrat, in no invidious or narrow sense of the term, and delighted to serve the people wherever he could promote their well-being and happiness. He loved his country, and strove to promote her honor; for he saw in her the hopes of an ultimate triumph of free principles and free government the whole world over. Thus, faithful to his principles and his country to the last, his life was prosecuted to a good old age. He lived to witness the triumph of our arms in Mexico, and to behold with the dim eye of many years the laurel wreath bestowed by a grateful country on his son, the subject of this sketch, for his gallant and chivalrous deeds in obtaining that triumph. It was to him the last of earth; as if heaven had graciously blessed him with this sight ere the mantle of death shut out from his view the scenes of earthly greatness and trial forever.

Col. Lane, from his boyhood, has been a democrat, as all who have known him can attest. As early as 1823, he was an ardent friend of General Jackson, and by his zeal and devotion to the old hero's cause, then gave his country a pledge of the direction which the earnest energies of his nature would take in the future. The prediction of these early years has been completely verified by every step in his subsequent life. In the support of the party with which he allied himself he has hitherto been unwaveringly fixed. Neither its adversity and seeming ruin on the one hand, nor its greatest prosperity and most signal triumph on the other, have ever for a single moment shaken the firmness of his adherence, or lessened his devotion to the Democratic party and its principles, his love for which has been shown rather in deeds than in words.

In 1845-46, he was a candidate for the office he now fills before the Democratic State Convention, and was only defeated by a single vote by Paris C. Dunning. Faithful to his principles, he returned home, and resumed his business, and his labors for his party and his country with the same devotion that had hitherto characterized his whole life. He has always acted as if conscious that to deserve well of one's country is better with defeat than can ever become the most splendid triumphs without that merit.

Having turned his attention to mercantile operations, in the spring of 1846, he shipped from the East a large stock of goods, for the Lawrenceburg market; but scarcely had they arrived, when the war cry was raised, and Indiana required to furnish three Regiments of Volunteers for immediate service in Mexico. With him, there was not a moment's hesitation as to the course he was to pursue. On the contrary he was the first to respond to the call of his country, by volunteering to serve as a private. A company was soon raised in Dearborn county, and he was unanimously elected its Captain. This company was the first that reached the place of rendezvous, at Camp Whitecomb. Here, when the requisition upon Indiana was filed, and the Governor had divided the Companies into regiments, he was elected Colonel of the third, by a very large majority, although opposed by men of experience, who had seen service.

After his election, he seemed to have but one object at heart—that object was the health and comfort of his soldiers, and their thorough preparation for usefulness and honor when they should be called to the field of battle. At Camp Whitecomb, at Brazos, at the mouth of the Rio Grande, at Belknap, in a word, wherever encamped, that one object filled his mind and directed his conduct. He accordingly instituted a daily drill, in which all who were able were ordered to participate; and this course was able to save the fortunes of the day at Buena Vista—a glory which impartial history will award to his Regiment. The first decisive blow which the enemy received, was struck by the indomitable 3d Regiment, in their glorious repulse of the charge of two thousand lancers. To the coolness of its Colonel, and its thorough discipline—the work of his own and his officers' perseverance and toil—is that splendid achievement alone due. He commanded the Regiment to reserve its fire until the column of the enemy was within a few feet, when the word "fire" was given in tones clearly and distinctly heard above the din of battle all over the field; and the result was, that the red banner of the enemy fell, and the gallant Captain Taggart fell mortally wounded, and gave his sword to his companions with words of cheer, which a dying Spartan might have been proud to have uttered.

At the expiration of his term of service, he returned to his home, and family; and it may be safely asserted, that no man ever returned from a like service with a more general, I might say universal, esteem and love of his soldiers, than he bore back from the field of his fame. Not a man of them but would have done or suffered anything for his sake. This, of itself, is sufficient to stamp the character of the man, and show that under circumstances favorable to military promotion, his career must have been a brilliant and glorious one. Shortly after the first term of his friendly relations with another regiment, which having assembled at Madison in the Fall of the year 1847, unanimously chose him its Colonel. At the head of this regiment he advanced at once by the way of Vera Cruz, to the city of Mexico, where he remained until the close of the war, when he returned once more to his family, having enlarged the circle of his devoted friends, although he had not, in this campaign, enjoyed an opportunity to conquer other enemies—the spirit of the Mexicans having been already broken before his arrival in their country with the 5th regiment.

A better evidence of the devotion of his soldiers and officers cannot be given, than by a simple statement of the fact, that the officers and soldiers of the 5th regiment unanimously united in the purchase of a fine sword, which they presented him, as a token of their attachment to his person, and confidence in his courage and ability. It is but just to say, that many who were in this regiment had served under him in the Third, and were thus allowed to testify their estimate of his services in both campaigns. We are not aware that any other officer in the army ever received so universal and so delightful assurance of the affection of those under his command, as this; and we are confident none deserved it better.

Since the close of the war, he was nominated by his party as a candidate for the office of Lieutenant Governor, to which position he was elected at the August election, 1849, by a larger vote, by some thousands, than any other candidate, whig or democrat, received. Of his services in that station, it is unnecessary for me to speak. His services have been the highest approbation from men of all parties, and the recent unanimous vote of thanks given him for the able and impartial manner in which he has presided over the Senate, coming as the motion did from a whig, shows plainly that he keeps no

thing by a close relationship with men in any capacity. He is now at the head of the electoral ticket of his party in this State as one of the candidates of that party for Senatorial Elector. His energy and devotion to his principles will make him, as heretofore, a most efficient canvasser—the star of hope to his political friends—the mainstay of his enemies.

I have entered into no personal description of the man, because his deeds first claimed notice; and so rapidly has he crowded these into his brief life, that although I have only glanced at a few of them, there is now no room left to sketch the man. He is still young, and his career promises to be a long, useful, and glorious one to himself and his country, which already beckons him up to her high places. A subsequent occasion may, therefore, afford us more ample opportunity to sketch not only the acts which he has performed, but the character which they have rendered illustrious.

## Rev. Mr. Brownson.

The *Hartford Times* expresses its opinion thus of this illustrious personage:

Frederic A. Brownson has taken the stump, and is going about the country giving lectures on the "divine right of government." Probably he thinks Louis Napoleon is about the right sort of a government, and that the people are nowhere fit to govern themselves. Brownson says he has got a "mission," and that it is a political as well as a religious one. A greater political and religious humbug doesn't exist than this same Brownson. He has boxed the compass of politics and theology.

## Andrew Davison.

It will be seen by reference to the proceedings of the convention that our fellow-citizen, Andrew Davison, is before the people of the State for Supreme Judge. This nomination is extremely gratifying to all in this section of the State where the man, his character, and his eminent qualifications, are known to all.—*Geensburgh Gazette*.

Whilst the Whigs are talking about dissection in the Democratic party in the States of Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia, we should like to know what has become of the Whig party in those States. They seem to be entirely lost in the fog or to have become extinct. None of them will be seen at a Whig convention. They are not Whigs any more, they are Union men, and will not have anything to do with the Whig party.—*Free Press*.

FAITH IN THE DEMOCRACY.—The *Savannah Georgian*, a States Rights Democratic journal, regarding the Democratic party of the Union as the only reliable National party, is determined to support the nominee of the Convention. It matters not to it, the *Georgian* says, whether the compromise is endorsed by the National Convention or not. The Democratic party alone could elicit such unbounded faith, and it alone is worthy of it.

RENCONTRE AND DEATH.—Two men, named Thomas and Curry, met at the corner of Linn and Clinton streets, Cincinnati, on Friday last, when a difficulty ensued in which the parties came to blows. Thomas, who is a young man, struck Curry, who was over fifty years of age, and knocked him down, after which he stamped upon his head, causing his death instantly. Thomas was arrested and held to bail in the sum of \$1,000.—*Madison Banner*.

## LAWS OF THE STATE OF INDIANA.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

## AN ACT

To legalize the action of School Commissioners, in cases where the law duplicates have been made out before the taking effect, in their counties, of the school law of 1849.

WHEREAS, it is represented to this General Assembly, that, by the vote of the people of Monroe county, at the general election on the first Monday of August last, the act, entitled "an act to increase and extend the benefits of common schools," approved January 17th, 1851, was adopted and made to take effect in said county; but that the tax duplicate for said county, for the year 1851, had been made out and completed before the day of the said election, and the school commissioners of said county have since continued to act as such; and whereas, it is desirable that all questions of the action of said school commissioner in the premises, and of any other school commissioners in other counties in like cases, should be prevented, and that such school commissioners may be protected from the expenses of litigation; it is declared that an emergency exists for this act to take immediate effect; and therefore,

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That it shall be lawful for the school commissioner of Monroe county to continue in the discharge of the duties of that office until the first Monday in March next, after the adoption of the said act in said county, and within the time herein limited, as if the act aforesaid had not been adopted in said county.

Sec. 2. The like legal force, effect and obligation, are hereby given to the action of school commissioners in any and all counties in this State, as are given to the acts of the school commissioner of Monroe county, by the first section of this act, wherever the like circumstances exist or may hereafter exist, as set forth in said first section and in the preamble to this act.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage; and shall be published in the *Indiana State Sentinel*, the *Indiana State Journal* and the *Indiana Statesman*.

JNO. W. DAVIS,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JAMES H. LANE,  
President of the Senate.

Approved March 5, 1852:  
JOSEPH A. WRIGHT.

THE STATE OF INDIANA,  
Office of Secretary of State,  
I, Charles H. Test, Secretary of State for the State aforesaid, certify that the foregoing is a true, full, and complete copy of an enrolled act now on file in my office.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and [L. S.] affixed the seal of State, at Indianapolis, this 6th day of March A. D. 1852.

CHARLES H. TEST,  
Secretary of State.

## GRAND CONCERT!

MADAME ABLAMOWICZ  
Will give ONE of her POPULAR CONCERTS at  
MASONIC HALL.  
In this City, on Tuesday Evening, March 16, 1852.  
For particulars see Programmes.

THE WORLD HERE AND THERE; or notes of Travelers from "Household Library," by Charles Dickens, (no. 4 of Putnam's Library.)  
FAGGWOOD PINE-FRUIT STICKS, by Sir F. B. Head.  
LAYARD'S NINEVEH. Harper's cheap edition.  
MANFIELD'S LIFE OF GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT.  
LYNCH'S DEAD SEA EXPEDITION.  
AMERICAN EDUCATION; by Edward D. Mansfield.  
For sale by  
ROSS & RAY,  
One door west of the Wright House.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for March, just received by  
ROSS & RAY.  
HARPER'S MAGAZINE for March, just received by  
ROSS & RAY.  
C. B. DAVIS.

Fresh Arrivals of Chickering's Piano Fortes,  
AT JONES' MUSIC STORE, MASONIC HALL.  
JUST RECEIVED, four more of those elegant and magnificent Rosewood Piano Fortes, and for sale at Boston prices.  
The reputation of these instruments is too well established to require additional comment. Mr. Chickering has an experience of more than thirty-five years, during which time he has manufactured more than

TWELVE THOUSAND PIANOS!  
By far the greatest number ever made by any other manufacturer in the United States, and has been constantly gaining in the confidence of a discerning public.  
Also, four more of those MELODEONS, from the manufactory of March & White. These instruments are warranted in every particular. Prices from \$45 to \$150.  
I am also in constant receipt of all the new and popular music of the day.  
ALBERT E. JONES.

MEYER, REED, BATES & AUSTIN:  
Gentle—I have had for several years a Chronic Bowel Complaint, caused while in Mexico during the late war, and have not been able to do any work for eight months of the year 1851. My digestive organs became very much deranged, and my whole system was very much prostrated. I was given up at three different times a day. About two months ago I purchased of W. W. ROBERTS, your agent at this place, a bottle of Green's Oxygenated Bitters. At this time I could not sit up at all. I began gradually to recover from that time, and have now nearly regained my health. I think the Bitters a most excellent medicine, and would cheerfully recommend it to all similarly afflicted.  
Yours, truly,  
ALEX. D. CUDINGTON.

PLANNES, &c.—A new supply and almost every kind of Planes, Gauges, Bench Screws, Plane Irons, &c., just received and for sale lower than ever before offered at.  
GRAYDON'S,  
Sign of the "Saw."

INSTITUTES OF AMERICAN LAW.—By John Bouvier, a vols.  
WALKES AND TALKES of an American Farmer in England.  
For sale by  
ROSS & RAY.

WE are requested to announce the name of PETER WHEELER, as a candidate for Justice of the Peace, at the April election.

HALL OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.  
MARCH 9, 1852.

Editor of the State Sentinel:  
In obedience to the following resolutions, adopted by the House of Representatives on the 2d inst., to-wit:

Resolved, That this House shall officially for each member as are absent from their seats, for any cause other than that of sickness, who have been absent more than two days.

Resolved, That immediately after the reading of the journal every morning, the names of members absent without leave, be entered on the journal, and published in the papers of the next day by the Clerk;

I furnish the list of those absent without leave, to-wit:  
Messrs. H. Mann and Behm.  
Which you will please insert in your paper of the 9th inst.  
GEORGE L. SITES,  
Clerk House of Representatives.

TO "CONQUER A PEACOCK" is not a difficult thing, as regards a tooth-ache: one change of the famous Pain Killer and it will "bout face" and "scatter."

WE DO NOT often speak of any proprietary medicine, but from what we have heard of Dr. S. A. Weaver's Canker and Salt Rheum Syrup, we shall take the liberty of saying to those who have Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, or any kind of humors, that from the testimony afforded, we have such confidence in this article that were we afflicted in that way we should make a trial of its virtues. The principle upon which it cures those diseases is entirely different from any other medicine now before the public. It is strictly scientific, and is the only true medicine to permanently cure Humors. We believe it never fails in these cases.

DON'T GO AROUND THE HORN!—But stop at HORN'S and examine his Mammoth Stock of Goods which he is closing out at Reduced Low Prices, to make room for his Spring purchases. jan16

FRESH OYSTERS received daily by Express, and served up in every style, at ANTHONY BRICK'S Restaurant, under Palmer House. Also, GAME of every description, FRESH FISH, &c., always on hand, and "done up" in a style not to be surpassed east or west.

Private Families and Parties supplied at the shortest notice.

FRESH SHELL OYSTERS—Just received by Express, at MANVILLE'S American Saloon, in the basement of the Wright House, which will be served up in the best style, and to order.

Private Families supplied with Can Oysters of a superior quality. next

BALTIMORE OYSTER AGENCY.—The subscriber having obtained from Messrs. HOLT & MALTBY, of Baltimore, the Agency for their Superior Oysters, is now receiving, Daily, by Adams & Co.'s Express, Fresh Oysters, both in cans and in the shell. He is prepared to supply, with promptness, all orders from a distance, or from persons residing in the city.

CHARLES GARNER,  
Under Capital House.

HERMAN SCHRADER,  
(SUCCESSOR TO CHAS. STORCK)  
Importer of  
German, French, and English Fancy Goods,  
TOYS, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,  
And Wholesale Dealer in  
Yankee Notions, Accordions, Violins, Combs, Pistols,  
Percussion Caps, Pocket and Table Cutlery,  
SPOONS, SPECTACLES, &c.,  
No. 66 Main street, between Lower Market and Columbia,  
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Indianapolis Wholesale Chair Factory.

WE take this method of informing the people in general that we are manufacturing all kinds of Chairs at lower prices than ever were known in this country. Our facilities, embracing the best of American and most improved machinery, are as good as any in the West, and owing to the great amount which we manufacture, we are enabled to sell cheaper than we possibly could under other circumstances. The facilities for transportation also are such that we can supply dealers in all the adjacent towns, at prices which will ensure a good profit.

We are also prepared to supply Halls of every order with a neat and substantial article of Seetees, at Cincinnati prices. We would refer those wishing to buy, to William Scott, Agent for Masonic Hall, and V. B. Bussch, Agent for Washington Hall, in this city.

We would call particular attention to our Office and Hotel Chairs, which cannot be beat anywhere in the West, either in price or workmanship.

N. B.—Hotels furnished at wholesale prices. Sales Room on Washington street, three doors east of Masonic Hall, Indianapolis, Indiana. mar13wm FIELD & DAY.

A SMART, ACTIVE BOY, about 14 or 15 years of age, of good moral character and industrious habits, is wanted to learn the Drug Trade. Apply at  
W. W. ROBERTS' Drug Store.

FOR